cross-sectional distribution of the refractive index of the fiber changes steeply along the fiber axis can be easily fabricated. As a result, the method is suitable as a method for manufacturing the above-mentioned optical fiber according to the present invention. The initial area fraction of the voids is defined in the cross-section of a preform or a fiber as the ratio of the total area of the voids to the area of the cross section. Further, since the resulting area fraction of the voids in the [[drawn]] optical fiber is measured after drawing and the result of the measurement is feedbacked to the pressure adjusting means, the fluctuation in the structure of the drawn optical fiber along its axis due to the fluctuation in the structure of the preform along its axis and the temporal fluctuation in the fiber drawing environment can be suppressed, whereby an optical fiber with desired optical characteristics can be fabricated with high yields. ~~The area fraction of the voids is defined in the cross-section of a preform or a fiber as the ratio of the total area of the voids to the area of the cross section.~~

Please amend the Paragraph beginning on pg. 16, line 7 as follows: 12 Aug 11/20/08

Alternatively, the method of making an optical fiber according to the present invention is a method of making an optical fiber, which contains a plurality of regions made of sub mediums whose refractive indices differ from those of main mediums constituting the optical fiber comprising the steps of preparing a preform having a plurality of regions made of sub mediums whose cross-sectional areas are constant along the preform axis, and drawing the optical fiber from this preform, wherein a means to adjust the heating condition through varying at least one of the temperature of the drawing furnace for heating the preform and the time [[length]] duration of ~~for the fiber to pass~~ the drawing ~~furnace~~ is included.